MARCH 14, 1766. THE No 773.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the freſheſt ADVICES, FOREIGN *and* DOMESTICK.

A narrative of the late horrid murder committed by George Gidley *and* Richard St. Quentin *(both Weſt of* England *men)* Peter M'Kinlie *(an Iriſhman) and* Andres Zekerman *(a Dutchman) late mariners on board the brig the* Earl *of* Sandwich, *belonging to* London, *whereof* John Cockeran *was Captain; tranſmitted by order of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of* Ireland.

THE ſhip ſailed from London, about the month of June, or July, 1765, laden with bale goods, hardware, hats, &c. for Santa Cruz, at which place they arrived, diſcharged their cargo, and thence ſailed to Oratairа, the Cape of Tenerif, one of the Canary iſlands, in the Atlantick ocean, and there took in a cargo of Madeira wine, raw and manufactured ſilk, cochineal, and a large quantity of Spaniſh milled dollars, valued here at 4s. 9d. each, ſome ingots of gold, ſome jewels, and a ſmall quantity of gold duſt; and about the month of November ſailed from Oratairа for London, and had then on board the ſaid John Cockeran, Captain; Charles Pinchent, Mate; Peter M'Kinlie, Boatſwain; George Gidley, Cook; Richard St. Quentin, Andres Zekerman, and James Pinchent (brother to the Mate) mariners, and Benjamin Gallipſey, the cabin boy; and there they took on board, as paſſengers, one Capt. Glaſs, his wife and daughter, with a ſervant boy belonging to them.

That before the ſhip left the Canaries the ſaid Gidley, St. Quentin, Zekerman, and M'Kinlie, entered into a conſpiracy to murder the Captain, and all the other perſons on board, and to poſſeſs themſelves of the treaſure in the ſhip, which on their paſſage they intended three different nights to accompliſh, but by ſome accident or other were prevented; until at length, on Saturday the 30th day of November, at 11 o'clock at night, the four aſſaſſins being ſtationed on the night watch, and the Captain having come on the quarter deck to ſee every thing properly ſettled, and returning to his cabin, the ſaid Peter M'Kinlie ſeized him, and held him faſt, until George Gidley knocked him down with an iron bar, repeated the blows until he was killed, and then threw him overboard.

The noiſe occaſioned by this murder, and the Captain's groans, having alarmed Charles and James Pinchent, and Captain Glaſs, they aroſe from their beds, and immediately came on deck; and the Pinchents being foremoſt, they were attacked by thoſe villains, knocked down, and thrown overboard. That Captain Glaſs, ſeeing what they were about, inſtantly returned to the cabin for his ſword; and his retreat being obſerved by Peter M'Kinlie, and imagining he went to arm himſelf to oppoſe them, the ſaid M'Kinlie went down the ſteps leading to the cabin, and ſtood at the foot of them in the dark, until Mr. Glaſs returned, and on Mr. Glaſs aſcending the ſteps to get upon the deck, M'Kinlie, behind his back, ſeized him in his arms, and held him faſt, and called out to his aſſociates to aſſiſt him, who immediately ruſhed upon Mr. Glaſs, and with much difficulty wreſted his ſword out of his hand, in which ſcuffle Zekerman received a ſlight wound in his arm; when they got the ſword, they gave Captain Glaſs two ſtabs with it, and in the ſecond ſtab, M'Kinlie, who held Mr. Glaſs, received a wound through his left arm. When they had thus murdered Mr. Glaſs, they threw him overboard. This extraordinary noiſe ſoon brought Mrs. Glaſs and her child on deck; and ſhe having ſeen what the villains were about, and had perpetrated, implored for mercy; but Zekerman and M'Kinlie came up to her, and ſhe and her daughter being locked in one another's arms, they laid hold of them and threw them both into the ſea. Having thus deſpatched all the perſons on board, except the two boys, and being then in the Britiſh Channel, on their courſe to London, they immediately put the ſhip about, and ſteered for the coaſt of Ireland; and on Tueſday the 3d of December, 1765, about two o'clock in the afternoon, they arrived within ten leagues of the harbour of Waterford and Roſs, and then determined to ſink the ſhip; and in order to ſecure themſelves, and the treaſure, they hoiſted out their cockboat, and loaded her with bags of dollars to the quantity of about two tuns by computation; and then knocking out the ballaſt port, quitted the ſhip, and got into the boat, and left the two boys in the ſinking veſſel to periſh with her.

That one of the boys having intreated to be taken on board the boat, but refuſed, leaped into the ſea, and the boat being heavy laden, and not making much way, the boy, by ſwimming, ſoon got up to her, and laid his hands on the gunnel; when one of the fellows gave him a ſtroke on the breaſt, and knocked him off, and he was immediately drowned.

That ſoon after they quitted the ſhip ſhe filled with water and overſet, and they ſaw the other boy waſhed overboard and drowned.

That the boat having reached the harbour's mouth about ſix o'clock in the evening, they rowed her about three miles up the river, and being afraid to proceed further with ſuch a quantity of treaſure, they landed in the county of Wexford, within two miles of the fort of Duncannon; and having left out as much as they apprehended they could carry without horſes, buried on the ſtrand, on the lands of Broomhill, between high and low water mark, the reſt of the dollars, which amounted to 250 bags, and proceeded up the river of Roſs with the remainder of the dollars, the ingots of gold, jewels, and gold duſt, and landed at a place called Fitherſtown, in the county of Wexford, within four miles of Roſs, and refreſhed themſelves at an alehouſe, called Bally Braſſel, and there had a bag of 1200 dollars ſtolen from them.

On Wedneſday the 4th of December, 1765, they proceeded to Roſs, and ſet up at an alehouſe, and there exchanged 1200 dollars for their amount in current gold, and bought three caſes of piſtols, hired ſix horſes, and two guides; and on Thurſday the 5th of December ſet out for Dublin, where they arrived on Friday the 6th, and ſtopped at the Black Bull inn, in Thomas ſtreet.

They having laviſhed and expended a conſiderable ſum of money in Roſs, and an account having arrived there that a veſſel was driven on the coaſt in the county of Waterford, richly laden, without a living ſoul on board, it cauſed a ſuſpicion that thoſe perſons had deſtroyed and plundered the ſhip; upon which the Collector of the port of Roſs ſent off expreſs two Gentlemen of that town to the chief magiſtrate of Roſs, then in Dublin, to inform him of their ſuſpicions, with intent that the ſaid perſons ſhould be taken, and required to give an account of themſelves.

Thoſe Gentlemen having arrived in Dublin on Sunday the 8th, about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and having informed the ſaid magiſtrate of their errand, he, with the aſſiſtance of the Lord Mayor, and one of the ſheriffs, on the night of the ſame day, apprehended Richard St. Quentin, and Andres Zekerman, who being examined ſeparately, each of them confeſſed the murders, and other matters before related, and alſo that ſince they arrived in Dublin Gidley and M'Kinlie had ſold to a goldſmith, whoſe name they could not tell, to the amount of 300l. worth of dollars, and were to be paid for them on Monday following; and the ſheriff, on the information aforeſaid, by the direction of the ſaid Lord Mayor, and the ſaid magiſtrate, went amongſt the goldſmiths, and having found out the perſon to whom they were ſold, by that means, on Monday evening, diſcovered and apprehended Peter M'Kinlie, and got intelligence that the ſaid George Gidley had ſet out in a poſt chaiſe for Corke, in order to take ſhipping for England, upon which the Lord Mayor ſent off the High Conſtable, with proper aſſiſtance, in purſuit of him.

That having received the account of the 250 bags of dollars being hid on the ſhore of the river of Roſs, the ſaid magiſtrate of that town deſpatched back, on Monday morning the 9th of December, the two Roſs Gentlemen, with directions to the Collector of Roſs, and an order from Government to the commanding officer of the fort of Duncannon, to aid and aſſiſt the revenue officers with the forces quartered there in making ſearch for the bags of dollars. On their returning they apprehended and took George Gidley in his way to Corke, at Caſtledermot, in the county of Kildare, on Tueſday the 10th of December, and had him committed to Carlow gaol, and found upon him 53 guineas, a moidore, and ſome ſilver.

That in purſuance of the orders ſent for ſearching the ſtrand, in the county of Wexford, the Collector of Roſs, with the revenue officers, aided by the commanding officer with the forces quartered at Duncannon, proceeded on the ſearch on Thurſday the 12th, and Friday the 13th, on which day they found 250 bags of dollars ſealed up, and brought them to Roſs under a guard, and lodged them in the cuſtom-houſe there; but the contents not being yet examined, the number of dollars in each bag remains unknown.

There were found in the poſſeſſion of M'Kinlie, Zekerman, and St. Quentin, ſome toys, a few guineas, an ingot of gold, and a ſmall parcel of gold duſt; which, with the money ariſing by the ſale of the dollars in Dublin, are in the hands of the Lord Mayor.

The humble addreſs of the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament aſſembled.

Die Martis, 17 Decembris, 1765.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament aſſembled, beg leave to return your Majeſty our humble thanks for your moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne.

We ſhould be wanting in our duty not to aſſure your Majeſty that when your Majeſty ſhall have been pleaſed to communicate to your Parliament thoſe informations and advices which have been, or ſhall be, received from America, we will proceed to the conſideration of thoſe weighty matters with an attention equal to the importance of the ſubject, and with a reſolution to do every thing which the exigency of the caſe may require.

Attentive to every event which affects your Majeſty, permit us to congratulate your Majeſty on the birth of a Prince. Whatever adds to your domeſtick happineſs, and the ſtability and increaſe of that illuſtrious Houſe from which theſe kingdoms have received the moſt important benefits, muſt always afford the higheſt ſatisfaction to your faithful ſubjects.

Animated by the ſame ſentiments of zeal and duty to your Majeſty, and your Royal family, and under the deepeſt impreſſion of concern, we beg leave to approach your throne with our ſincere condolence on the loſs of his late Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland.

The many eminent publick and private virtues, the extent of capacity, and the magnanimity of mind, the affection for your Majeſty's perſon, and the eminent ſervices performed for this country, which diſtinguiſhed that great and excellent Prince, as they have left a laſting memorial in your Royal breaſt, ſo have they made an impreſſion never to be eraſed from the minds of your grateful people."

His MAJESTY's anſwer.

My Lords,

THE aſſurances you give me of your loyalty and affection are truly pleaſing to me.

I have the ſtrongeſt reliance on your reſolution to do every that may be moſt expedient, in the preſent ſtate of my colonies in America.

I ſee with particular pleaſure theſe ſentiments of zeal and duty to me and my family with which you expreſs your ſatisfaction on the birth of my third ſon, and your concern for the loſs I have ſuſtained by the death of the Duke of Cumberland."

The humble addreſs of the Houſe of Commons to the King.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Commons of Great Britain, in Parliament aſſembled, beg leave to return your Majeſty the thanks of this Houſe for your moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne, and to aſſure your Majeſty that we will not fail, when this Houſe ſhall be ſupplied with its members, to apply ourſelves, with the utmoſt diligence and attention, to thoſe important occurrences in America which your Majeſty recommends to our conſideration; and to exert our moſt zealous endeavours for the honour of your Majeſty's government, and the true intereſt of your people, in all parts of your extended empire.

Permit us, at the ſame time, to congratulate your Majeſty on the late increaſe of your Royal Family, by the birth of a Prince. Your Majeſty's happineſs and that of your people are one; and every increaſe of your Majeſty's illuſtrious family is conſidered by your faithful Commons as a further ſecurity to that religion, and thoſe liberties, we enjoy under your Majeſty's moſt auſpicious government.

We alſo beg leave to offer to your Majeſty our ſincere condolence on the great loſs which your Majeſty and this kingdom have ſuſtained by the death of his late Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland, whoſe private and publick virtues, whoſe duty and affection to your Majeſty, and whoſe diſtinguiſhed merits and ſervices to this country, as they made his perſon dear to the nation while he lived, ſo they cannot fail to render his memory ſacred to the lateſt poſterity."

His MAJESTY's moſt gracious anſwer.

Gentlemen,

I RETURN you thanks for this loyal and dutiful addreſs. The ſatisfaction you expreſs in the increaſe of my family, and the affectionate ſhare you take in the great loſs I have ſuſtained by the death of the Duke of Cumberland, are freſh proofs of your zeal and loyalty

Your reſolution at the ſame time to ſupport the honour of my government, and to provide for the true intereſt of all my people, cannot but be acceptable to me. My conduct ſhall always ſhow that I conſider their intereſt as inſeparable from my own."

The following is her MAJESTY's anſwer to a congratulatory meſſage ſent by the Houſe of Commons to her Majeſty, on her happy delivery of another Prince, during the vacation of Parliament.

Gentlemen,

THIS freſh inſtance of your duty to the King, and attention to me, cannot but meet with my moſt hearty acknowledgments, and enſure a continuance of that affection I bear to this nation, whoſe welfare and proſperity will be for ever the firſt object of my wiſhes."

LONDON, *November* 30.

It has been obſerved, as a remarkable coincidence, that his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland, a name ſo auſpicious to Britiſh liberty, departed this life the evening before the Stamp Act was to take place in America.

Dec. 5. By the dearh of Admiral Townſhend, one of the Members for the city of Rocheſter, there are now vacant 36 ſeats in Parliament ſince the laſt ſeſſions, occaſioned by deaths, and the late changes in the Miniſtry.

Private letters from Madrid mention that a treaty was actually on the carpet for the entire ceſſion of New Orleans, from the Gulf of Mexico, to Great Britain; and that this was a point which the new Engliſh Miniſtry have much at heart.

When Sir Robert Walpole was Miniſter, in the Spaniſh war, a ſcheme was mentioned to him of taxing the American colonies; he ſmiled, and ſaid, "I will leave that for ſome of my ſucceſſours, who may have more courage than I have, and leſs a friend to commerce than I am." He added, "It has been a maxim with me, during my adminiſtration, to encourage the trade of the American colonies in the utmoſt latitude (nay, it has been neceſſary to paſs over ſome irregularities in their trade with Europe) for by encouraging them to an extenſive growing foreign commerce, if they gain 500,000 l. I am convinced that in two years afterwards full 250,000 l. of their gains will be in his Majeſty's Exchequer, by the labour and product of this kingdom, as immenſe quantities of every kind of onr manufactures go thither; and as they increaſe in their foreign American trade, more of our produce will be wanted." He ended with ſaying, "This is taxing them more agreeable both to their own conſtitution and to ours."

It is reported that the laſt deſpatches to New York contained orders for a temporary ſuſpenſion of the Stamp Duty on publick gazettes and news papers in America.

Yeſterday there was a great levee at St. James's, at which the Dukes of Norfolk and Bedford, the great officers of State, and ſeveral Lords of the Privy Council, attended.

It is ſaid that Lord Viſcount Townſhend is to go on an important commiſſion to North America.

Dec. 17. One day laſt week a ſhip was ſeen hovering off Plymouth, taking obſervations on the harbour fortifications, &c. at that place, on which an armed ſloop went out, and brought her into harbour. She proved to be a French veſſel.

BOSTON, *February* 13.

In almoſt all the Engliſh papers are inſerted extracts from the charters of the colonies, the reſolutions of the Houſes of Aſſemblies, of the congreſs, inſtructions to the Members of the Aſſembly from Cambridge, Plymouth, Marblehead, &c. reſolutions of the merchants at New York and Philadelphia not to ſend for goods until the Stamp Act was repealed, as alſo all the proceedings of the Sons of Liberty on the whole continent of America to the 7th of November; theſe tranſactions being well known here, it is needleſs to re publiſh them. It is ſaid people at home univerſally approve of their proceedings reſpecting their oppoſition to the taxation, only the deſtruction of private property they condemn. J----H----ke in the H--e of C-----s very facetiouſly called upon G--G--e as follows: "So. my Lord, I perceive I have had the honour to be hung in effigy alongſide your Lordſhip in America," meaning the affair at Liberty Tree in Boſton, on the 1ſt of November laſt. A great number of veſſels were put up for this place, but no freights; nor were any expected until the ſpring, before which time it was hoped the Stamp Act would be repealed.

The principal merchants trading this way were of opinion that Mr. Pitt and Lord Temple would ſoon be at the head of the Miniſtry.

Extract of a letter from London.

"On Tueſday, 24th December, there was a warm debate in the Houſe of Commons, what ſhould be done with the rebellious Americans; for it is the general opinion that your oppoſition has led you into meaſures rather too licentious, though God knows I am no friend to the Stamp Act. Mr. G--nv--lle was exceſſively warm on the occaſion, and urged that a large force be ſent out to deſtroy you; to my amazement 29 of the preſent Members concurred with him, but there were 80 Members who warmly oppoſed thoſe meaſures; and you may reſt ſatisfied that every thing will be ſettled to your ſatisfaction very ſoon."

Extract of another letter from London.

"That the preſent Adminiſtration are actuated by motives truly patriotick, the following fact will exhibit the moſt ſubſtantial proof: It having been long complained that our trade was greatly upon the decline, ſome Gentlemen of diſtinguiſhed abilities were pitched upon to apply to the manufacturers themſelves, in different places, as the moſt effectual means to come to the knowledge of facts. Sir William M--h was ſome time at Mancheſter, and other parts of Lancaſhire, upon this very errand; another Gentleman, under the direction of the Marquis of R---m, was at Halifax, and other places places of the Weſt Riding of Yorkſhire. Their inquiries have ſo far ſucceeded that memorials have been actually ſent up from the manufacturers and merchants, by which ſuch meaſures are pointed out as it is hoped will reſtore our commerce to its former flouriſhing ſtate."

Extract of a third letter

"The diſturbances in North America about the Stamps are very alarming, and cauſe great uneaſineſs to thoſe Gentlemen who have large ſums due to them there. The ſtagnation of remittances for a few months may be attended with bad conſequences. You are very right with regard to the method of that trade from the body of merchants trading to the ſeveral provinces, who, in conjunction with thoſe concerned in the trade thither, intend to apply to Parliament for ſome redreſs with reſpect to the American trade; and it is hoped the Government will repeal the Stamp Act, from a conviction that the late Miniſtry have done wrong."

NEW YORK, *February* 20.

Extract of a letter from London, *dated December* 14, 1765.

"I am much obliged to you for the trouble you took to write the particulars of the late commotions in your city. I was, the day after I received your letter, with one of the preſent Adminiſtration. I read to him part of your letter, concealing your name; he would not let me go until I promiſed to ſend him an abſtract, which I did, under his word that he would never mention his having it from me. I dare ſay it will go through the hands of the firſt Nobility in the kingdom. I thought I might make free with what you wrote me, as it may help the cauſe you are anxious to promote, and yet you and I never be known to have any hand in the matter; for it is as unpopular here to deny the authority of the Britiſh Senate, as it is unſafe in America to defend it. I am one of the Committee choſen to frame a petition to Parliament, for a redreſs of many grievances the North Americans lie under. The act for laying Stamp Duties in America is what we ſhall endeavour to have repealed, or ſuſpended, though I cannot but be of opinion that the granting you a free trade with the foreign Weſt India iſlands is of far more conſequence to North America than any other conſiderations, and I doubt our remonſtrances will not have weight enough to gain both; however we will try for the firſt, and hope for relief in the others."

Extract of another letter from London, *of the ſame date.*

"Every thing will be done on this ſide the water, that is poſſible, for your relief; the principal merchants having choſen a committee among themſelves, who correſpond with the chief manufacturing towns in the kingdom, and will make the utmoſt efforts to free you from the Stamp Act, which you deem ſo great a grievance, as well as from a number of reſtraints which your trade labours under. We ſincerely hope their repreſentations will be attended with ſucceſs, in which caſe we think all parties will be benefited."

A third letter, of the ſame date, mentions: "We are very ſorry to receive no new orders from you, and to underſtand that it proceeds from the general diſtreſs and unhappy interruption your trade labours under at preſent, which gives equal alarm here, and we believe will be the firſt matter that will be taken into conſideration when the Parliament meets, and we hope will be accommodated to general ſatisfaction, and that trade will return to its former channel; which we heartily wiſh to ſee, for mutual benefit."

Extract of a letter from Mancheſter, *per packet.*

"We can now with pleaſure congratulate you on the prudent meaſures the new Miniſtry have taken; the conſequence we expect will be a reſtoration to trade, and will put a ſtop to the preſent commotions. It is very certain that all the ſhips of war have received inſtructions not to moleſt any foreign ſhips coming to the iſlands, or the continent, with bullion; "and that every thing, in matters of commerce, is "to be as formerly, any rules, orders, or regulations, "made by the late Miniſtry, notwithſtanding." This is a copy of the minutes of the Board of Treaſury, which was ſent down to this place by one of the Lords of the Admiralty, as a reply to a memorial ſent to ſaid Board by the chief manufacturers here, touching the great difficulties our trade laboured under, from the late anti-miniſterial orders. We therefore hope that trade will once more flouriſh, and that we may live to ſee a total eradication of the late arbitrary impolitical proceedings"

We are favoured with copies of many other letters, dated from the 14th to the 19th of December laſt, to Gentlemen in this city, from ſeveral members of Parliament, eminent merchants, and Gentlemen of diſtinction in London; from which we have made the following extracts, viz.

That in general our oppoſition to the Stamp Act has been highly approved in England, except the acts of violence, the deſtruction and plunder of private property, which, though generally diſapproved among us, and executed by men not at all concerned in our cauſe, who taking occaſion, from the tumults which oppreſſion naturally produces, to perpetrate their evil deſigns without diſcovery, furniſh the enemies of the colonies, authors of their oppreſſion, and conſequently of all the tumults and diſorders ariſing therefrom, with arguments which they are glad to improve againſt them, and endeavour to impute to the general body of their inhabitants, whom they would repreſent as actuated by a rebellious ſpirit, diſaffected to the legal government of their country. Theſe diſorders are generally blamed in England, but they are even there commonly imputed to the right authors; that is, to the contrivers and promoters of the late oppreſſive acts, and eſpecially the Stamp Act, calculated to ſtrip us of all our moſt valuable inherent rights, liberty, and property, to overturn the Engliſh conſtitution, and reduce us to the condition of ſlaves. But the nature of our grievances, and the reaſons of our conduct, having been as much as poſſible concealed by the Miniſtry from the publick in England, were not as yet fully known, ſo that there were various opinions concerning our proceedings; but it was the general opinion, eſpecially among the moſt intelligent people, that the Stamp Act in particular ought to be, and would be, immediately repealed or ſuſpended, as ſoon as the Parliament met, as alſo ſome other oppreſſive acts and meaſures, which were thought to be injudicious, impolitick and attended with extreme bad conſequences to Great Britain.

That many Gentlemen in London had ſo nobly exerted themſelves, both by ſpeaking and writing, in favour of the colonies, that they had convinced and brought over many, who had formerly oppoſed them, to eſpouſe their cauſe (which is indeed the cauſe of Great Britain alſo) and become their powerful friends and advocates, of which number Lord C------T----- was one; and that their cauſe was becoming more and more popular.

That after a private meeting of ſome ſtaunch friends to America, a meeting was advertiſed of all merchants trading to it, which brought together a great number, nearly the whole body, of whom a committee was appointed, and particular Gentlemen among them choſen to repreſent the particular colonies. Mr. Nicholas Ray was unanimouſly choſen to repreſent this colony; and Alderman Trecothick, we hear, Chairman of the Committee. Some of the Gentlemen of the Committee propoſed to petition only for relief on ſome particular articles relating to our Weſt India trade, ſuch as lowering the duty on moloſſes, &c. but not mentioning ſugars. Our friends took occaſion to mention to ſome of the Committee that ſuch a contracted plan, if executed, would by no means have the deſired effect, and that nothing leſs than an ample importation of the produce of the foreign iſlands, and an unreſtrained exportation of the produce of North America, free from the fetters of Stamp Acts, and all reſtrictive laws, could enable the people to pay their debts in England, and re-eſtabliſh their tranquillity and confidence in their mother country, and mutual harmony and affection between them. On theſe repreſentations, the Committee, it is ſaid, concluded to adopt a more extenſive plan of proceeding than was at firſt propoſed; and to uſe their influence to remove all juſt cauſes of complaint, jealouſy, and uneaſineſs, between Great Britain and the colonies. To this end, "they reſolved and ordered ſixty letters to be ſent to all the maritime and manufacturing towns of the kingdom, to accede to, and join them in, an united effort and application to Parliament, and to influence their members, in order to obtain relief; ſo that there would be the ſtrongeſt application that ever was made to Parliament, on any occaſion, and it is hoped it will be crowned with ſucceſs.

The committee waited on the Miniſtry, to let them know their intentions, and beg their influence, countenance, and protection. Mr. Secretary Conway, a moſt amiable Gentleman, expreſſed his concern, and expected much oppoſition in the Houſe; but his diſpoſition and general anſwer were favourable. Lord Rockingham, Firſt Lord of the Treaſury, Lord Dartmouth, Firſt Lord of Trade and Plantations, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, all received them with the utmoſt politeneſs, and gave as favourable

answers as could be wiſhed; ſhowing themſelves, from principle, friends to the cauſe of the colonies, and heartily diſpoſed in their favour.

Some of our friends have expreſſed their apprehenſions that our claim of right to exemption from taxes, except by repreſentatives of our own chooſing, will incenſe the Parliament, who have very high notions of their own power, and are alarmed at the thought of our independency; and, ſay the advocates of the act, "If we repeal it, it is giving up our power and ſovereignty over them;" and others ſay, "The queſtion is, whether the Americans ſhall ſubmit to us, or we to them." Both theſe poſitions are abſurd, and invidious. The Parliament, which repreſents the people of England, who chooſe them, have no right of ſoverignty over us; but the King has a conſtitutional right, and that we always have ſubmitted to, and always ſhall. We want no ſubmiſſion from the Parliament: We never invaded their rights; and if they invade ours, they ought to recede.

Our friends ſeemed alſo apprehenſive that G—— G——, the propoſer of the act, who is determined to ſupport it with all his power, would have a party in the Houſe ſtrong enough for that purpoſe, and Lord T. was reckoned as one of his powerful ſupporters; but by the following poſtſcript of a letter from an eminent merchant, our very good friend, now in London, we have the pleaſure to find we have no reaſon for thoſe uneaſy apprehenſions.

"Nine o'clock at night. P. S. This moment returned from the Houſe of Commons, where I had the pleaſure to ſee Mr. Grenville ſink under, and withdraw the motion he made, of inſerting in the addreſs to the King that the diſturbances in America were open rebellion, &c. owing to the oppoſition, and powerful eloquence, of Mr. Charles Townſhend, Mr. Cook, Lord G. Sackville, &c. &c. I hear, from good authority, that Mr. Pitt is to take the lead in the Adminiſtration, and intends moving for a repeal of the Stamp Act."

The ſame advices, concerning Mr. Pitt, are received from a great variety of hands, of the higheſt authority, and that he has declared againſt the Stamp Act."

Feb. 24. We hear that Mr. Pitt, and Lord Camden, have declared it as their opinion that the Stamp Act is unconſtitutional.

A large gallows was erected in Elizabeth town laſt week, with a rope ready fixed thereto, and the inhabitants there vow and declare that the firſt perſon that either diſtributes or takes out a ſtamped paper ſhall be hung thereon, without judge or jury.

PHILADELPHIA, *February* 27.

Extracts of ſeveral letters from London.

Dec. 12. "I have not ſeen Doctor Franklin lately, but I dare ſay he is uſefully, and I hope ſucceſsfully, employed in your ſervice. Had his ſalutary advice been followed, all this uproar with you would have been avoided.

Dec. 14. "I ſaw Doctor Franklin yeſterday, and found him under deep concern for the preſent diſtracted ſtate of America. No father can be under more anxiety for his children. I do not know what people with you think of him, but I can aſſure you, from my own knowledge, that ſome of thoſe in power to whom he is known, and who admit, and even admire his natural ſagacity, and his knowledge in American affairs, think him too partial to his own country; and yet his enemies, I am told, look upon him as a betrayer of its intereſts. This is truly provoking, and is enough to cool the zeal of the warmeſt patriot; but, if I know any thing of his diſpoſition, he is not to be diverted, by any inſult or injury done to himſelf, from following the dictates of his conſcience, which, as he poſſeſſes an underſtanding enlightened in no common degree, I dare ſay, will always prompt him to adviſe ſuch meaſures (as far as he is conſulted) as moſt directly tend to heal the diviſions, ſecure the liberty, and reſtore the happineſs, commerce, and tranquillity, of America.

Dec. 14. "The colonies have been in great danger, from the reſentment of ſome people in this country; but I hope the worſt is over, and that the Parliament will act coolly. The new Miniſtry are well diſpoſed towards us; and I am this evening told to be of good comfort, for that all will go well. God grant it. Upon the whole, I gueſs (though it is impoſſible to foreſee with certainty) that the Stamp Act will be repealed."

The [illegible] other letters from Gentlemen in London to their correſpondents here, in which ſomething is ſaid, more or leſs, relating to the Stamp Act; but as the ſentiments, and indeed the very words, are in general the ſame with ſome of thoſe publiſhed under the Boſton and New York heads, it is thought needleſs to trouble our readers with a repetition. Let it therefore ſuffice to inform them that theſe letters ſeem to be wrote by men of moderation and good underſtanding, who are ſincere friends to the colonies, and who heartily deſpiſe the contrivers and promoters of ſo baſe an attempt againſt the liberties and privileges of a loyal and free people.

Yeſterday arrived here Captain Eaſtwick from Charleſtown in South Carolina, by whom we have advice that upon a petition to the Aſſembly of that province from the merchants, owners and maſters of veſſels there, ſetting forth the many hardſhips and inconveniences they laboured under, by not being able to load and clear out their veſſels, on account of the Stamp Law, and the ſame being taken into conſideration by the Governour and Aſſembly, and ſeveral letters having paſſed between the Governour and Mr. Randolph, the Surveyor General, on that affair, it was agreed to open the port, and clear out the veſſels without ſtamps, in the ſame manner it is done here, and elſewhere on the continent.

And from Georgia it is ſaid that though the Stamps had taken place there for the ſhipping, yet on the inhabitants hearing of it, and reſolving that they ſhould not be uſed in that colony for any one purpoſe whatever, they went in a body and threatened deſtruction to thoſe that ſhould offer to enforce them; upon which, we are informed, they now clear out their veſſels, as uſual, without ſtamps.

Laſt week the Courts of Juſtice were opened at Newcaſtle, and buſineſs carried on in the cuſtomary way. The Grand Jury for the ſeſſions, we hear, refuſed to be qualified, until they had aſſurances given them that the buſineſs of the Pleas ſhould alſo be proceeded with.

WILLIAMSBURG, *March* 14.

Arrived in James river, from Glaſgow, the Donald, Capt. Morriſon; the George, Capt Bogg; and the Martha, Capt. Robertſon; and in York river, from the ſame place, the Murdoch, Capt. M'Cunn.

VIRGINIA, ſc.

By the Hon^ble FRANCIS FAUQUIER, Eſq; his Majeſty's Lieutenant Governour, and Commander in Chief of the ſaid Colony and Dominion:

A PROCLAMATION,

For proroguing the GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

WHEREAS the General Aſſembly ſtands prorogued to the firſt *Tueſday* in *March* next, and whereas I find no urgent occaſion for the ſaid Aſſembly's meeting at that time, I have therefore thought fit, by and with the advice of his Majeſty's Council, by this proclamation, in his Majeſty's name, to prorogue the ſaid Aſſembly to the laſt *Thurſday* in *May* next; and they are accordingly prorogued to that time.

GIVEN under my hand, and the ſeal of the colony, at *Williamſburg*, this 4th day of *February*, 1766, and in the 6th year of his Majeſty's reign.

FRANCIS FAUQUIER.

GOD ſave the KING.

Advertiſements.

GENTLEMEN may now be ſupplied, on a ſhort notice, at the Printing Office, *Williamſburg*, with BLANK BOOKS of all ſizes, ruled or unruled, and bound either in Calf or Vellum. OLD BOOKS alſo new bound, and any thing in the BOOK BINDING buſineſs executed in the cheapeſt and beſt manner.

Juſt publiſhed, and ſold at the Printing Office, Williamſburg, *price* 1*ſ.* 3*d.*

A N

INQUIRY

INTO THE

Rights of the BRITISH Colonies,

INTENDED

As an anſwer to "The regulations lately made concerning the colonies, and the taxes impoſed upon them conſidered."

In a letter addreſſed to the author of that pamphlet.

By RICHARD BLAND, of *Virginia*.

Dedit omnibus Deus pro virili portione ſapientiam, ut et inaudita inveſtigare poſſent et audita perpendere.

LACTANTIUS.

WILLIAMSBURG, *March* 14, 1766.

JOHN BELL, Blackſmith,

intends removing from this place, in a few days, for the town of *Portſmouth*; where he will carry on his buſineſs in all its branches, make locks, hinges, jacks, *&c.* and grind razors. Thoſe Gentlemen who ſhall pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom may depend upon their work being done well, expeditiouſly, and on the moſt reaſonable terms. 2

WILLIAMSBURG, *March* 11, 1766.

COMMITTED to *James City* priſon an *Ibo* Negro fellow, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, about 40 years old, has on a blue coat with metal buttons, a cotton waiſtcoat, a pair of buckſkin breeches, has five gaſhes of his country mark on each cheek, and ſays that he was ſold about 6 years ago by Col. *Hunter*, late of *Hampton*, to *David Sallen*, waterman. The owner may have him on proving his property, and paying charges, of

WILLIAM LANE.

TAKEN up, 3 ſteers, viz. A brown one, branded on the rump IP; another brown one, with white back and belly, and branded IM; the other red and white, but no brand deſcribable: They are all marked with an upper and under-keel in each ear.

JOSEPH REYNOLDS.

WILLIAMSBURG, *March* 1, 1766.

COMMITTED to the Corporation priſon a *Virginia* born Negro fellow named JAMES, about 30 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, has on a blue coat, cotton waiſtcoat and breeches, check ſhirt, and ſays he belongs to *William Cureton* of *Prince George*. Alſo a *Virginia* born Negro wench named NAN, about 25 years old, 5 feet 1 inch high, has on a *Virginia* cloth waiſtcoat and petticoat, died yellow, an aſnabrugs ſhift, and ſays ſhe belongs to *Nathaniel Reins* of *Prince George*. The owners may have them on proving their property, and paying charges, of

WILLIAM LANE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to JOSEPH ROYLE and company are deſired to pay their reſpective balances, as ſoon as poſſible, to Mr. *John Dixon* at the Printing Office, *Williamſburg*; who is properly authorized for that purpoſe, by the executors of *William Hunter* and *Joſeph Royle*, deceaſed.

CHESTERFIELD, *February* 24, 1766.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber's forge, on the 22d inſtant, at night, three Negro men; one of them named STEPHEN, by trade a carpenter, *Virginia* born, a black fellow, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, very briſk and active, ſpeaks quick, has a pleaſant countenance, and walks very nimbly. Alſo NED, a fire-man, a black fellow, remarkably well made for ſtrength, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, generally laughs when he ſpeaks, has a large mouth, which is ſeldom ſhut; *Virginia* born, inclinable to be fat, has a ſluggiſh walk, and broad ſhoulders. Alſo BRUMALL, a *Gold Coaſt* Negro, about the ſize and height of *Ned*; he is a fire-man, has remarkable broad ſhoulders, a roll in his walk, and had a hurt on his knee lately, from which he was lame a day or two before he went off; but whether any ſcar on it, I know not. Both the laſt mentioned fellows have ſcars on their arms, from burns which they got by melted cinders flying on them when at work. *Brumall* is a yellow Negro, and has a very pleaſant countenance. I can give no particular deſcription of their clothes; I do not know of their carrying any more than their ſuits of cotton and oſnabrugs. I will give 5l. reward for each ſlave, if taken up in *Virginia*, and delivered to me; if in *Carolina*, 10l. for each.

ARCHIBALD CARY.

Juſt publiſhed, and ſold at the Printing Office, Williamſburg,

THE

Virginia Almanack

FOR THE

Year of our LORD GOD

1766.

Price 7d. halfpeny each, or 5s. a dozen.

To be ſold at the Printing Office, Williamſburg, *price* 1*ſ.* 6*d.*

CONSIDERATIONS on the propriety of impoſing Taxes on the *Britiſh* colonies, for the purpoſe of raiſing a revenue by act of Parliament. Written by a Gentleman in *Maryland*.

WILLIAMSBURG, *March* 5, 1766.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber's plantation in *Powhatan*, JAMES CITY county, on the 24th of laſt month, a Negro man named HARRY, of a middle ſize, has a down look, and had on cotton jacket and breeches. I bought him about 4 or 5 years ago of one *Edward Yergan*, living in or near *Hampton*; where I have reaſon to believe he is gone, as he was ſeen near this place. Whoever apprehends the ſaid Negro, and conveys him to me, ſhall have 10s. reward, beſides what the law allows.

THOMAS HORNSBY.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, in *Richmond* town, a convict ſervant man, named JOHN TURNER, by trade a ſhoemaker, an *Engliſhman*, wears his own black ſhort hair, and has a remarkable club foot, which makes him halt in walking; he is dreſſed in a ſuit of new gray clothes, and has ſeveral white ſhirts. He went off in company with WILLIAM BROWN, a blackſmith, a ſervant of Mr. RICHARD ADAMS's; and they ſtole a couple of horſes, one of which is a likely bay. They alſo carried with them an *Iriſh* woman, named *Nell Morgan*. Whoever apprehends the ſaid *Turner*, and conveys him to me, ſhall have 10l. reward, and if taken out of the colony 20l. Five pounds reward will be given for the blackſmith, if taken in the colony, and if out of the ſame 10l.

GEORGE DONALD.

HANOVER, *March* 1, 1766.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, a Negro fellow named JOSEE, rather inclined to a yellow than black complexion, pitted with the ſmallpox, about 27 years of age, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, well made, has a ſour ill natured countenance, and pretends to be a *Spaniard*, by his account born at *Comana*; he carried clothes with him which were new laſt fall, alſo ſome other old clothes; he has been uſed to go by water, and will probably endeavour to get on board ſome veſſel, in order to eſcape. Whoever brings the ſaid fellow to me ſhall have 5l. if taken within the colony, and if out of it 10l. 2

GEORGE THOMAS.

LONDON.

Dec. 10. Yeſterday morning there was a very grand Council at the Cockpit, Whitehall, on affairs of great importance; and at noon there was a Cabinet Council at St. James's, at which were preſent his Majeſty, the two Secretaries of State, his Grace the Duke of Portland, the Marquis of Rockingham, and the Lords Winchelſea and Beſborough.

We hear there will ſoon be given ſome ſuch authentick and indiſputable accounts of the preſent ſtate of our commerce and manufactures as will make the ignorant all ſtare, and prove greatly alarming to men of real underſtanding.

It is now ſaid, by men of true knowledge and intelligence, that it muſt ſhortly be found neceſſary totally to reverſe the ſcheme of internal policy which has been too long prevalent in this kingdom, in order to prevent the entire ruin of our foreign trade of exports.

We hear that all French ſhips of war, or merchantmen, who ſhall for the future be diſcovered to the weſtward of Anticoſta iſle, in the Gulf of St. Laurence, are ordered to be deemed lawful prizes, if taken, and condemned by the firſt Admiralty Court in America, without appeal.

Dec. 12. We hear that a Britiſh Conſul will ſoon be appointed to reſide in the Iſland of Corſica, in conſequence of the late treaty concluded by the Hon. Hans Stanley, Eſq; with the Republick of Genoa.

By the Guernſey man of war there is advice that the French have actually had this ſeaſon upwards of 12 ſhips of war on the coaſts of Newfoundland, and that ſeveral of them had at times been diſcovered as far to the northward as the entrance of Hudſon's Bay.

Dec. 14. We hear that the merchants upon Change, on Wedneſday laſt, received upwards of 100 letters from New York, countermanding their orders for goods.

It is computed the merchants here have not leſs than 150,000 l. due to them from the inhabitants of New York, and the latter have ſignified that it cannot be expected they can make any remittances in their preſent unſettled ſituation.

Thurſday a number of merchants waited on the Secretaries of State, in order to lay before them a vaſt number of letters received by them, forbidding the ſending any goods to America.

Yeſterday a deputation from the merchants of this city, trading to North America, waited on the Miniſtry, to requeſt their countenance and ſupport, in the intended application to Parliament, for remedy of the diſtreſſes under which that branch of Britiſh commerce now labours.

This morning his Excellency Count Guerchy had a conference with Mr. Secretary Conway, on the ſubject of ſome late deſpatches of importance from the Court of Verſailles.

It is ſaid the Court of France have, in the ſtrongeſt manner, diſapproved the conduct of their ſubjects at Newfoundland.

Dec. 16. The counter orders for goods commiſſioned from the Britiſh ſettlements in America, on account of the Stamp Duty, are ſaid to amount to the value of upwards of 700,000 l. ſterling.

Expreſſes, relative to the Stamp Duty, were on Friday ſent off to the Governour of New York and South Carolina.

As America was conquered in Germany, ſo the Favourite will at laſt be ſubdued in America; and he will ſoon fall into the Pitt which he has long been digging for others.

The reports of the day, which are credited at the weſt end of the town, are that the Right Hon. Mr. Pitt will very ſhortly join the Miniſtry, but that Earl Temple will not; that a certain intended ſpeech is ſo framed that no objections can reaſonably be made to it, and that in conſequence no debates will happen upon that ſubject on Tueſday next.

An eſtimate of the publick debt contracted during the late war, on account of the North American colonies, is now making out, to be laid before an auguſt Aſſembly.

Some of the Weſt India merchants ſeem ſo certain of affairs being ſoon happily ſettled in America, that they are proceeding to the completing of their conditional orders from thence.

Dec. 17. An embargo will ſoon be laid on the foreign exportation of iron ordnance and naval ſtores, except cleared out for our own ſettlements in America, or the coaſt of Africa.

Advices of a very intereſting nature have been received laſt week from a Britiſh exile, which it is apprehended will be the means of paving the way to that Gentleman's return to his native country.

Dec. 21. Yeſterday Lord George Sackville kiſſed his Majeſty's hand, on being appointed Vice Treaſurer of Ireland.

The French ſtill continue to buy up our ſwift going ſhips; and there is one of them now in the river, loaded with cannon, and other military ſtores, which it is ſaid is bound to one of their colonies.

The fleet appointed to ſail for Newfoundland, we hear, will be ſent out the enſuing ſeaſon ſix weeks ſooner than ordinary.

On the 20th inſtant Lord Charles Greville Montague, Member for Huntingdonſhire, will embark for his government of South Carolina.

Yeſterday there was a grand Board of Treaſury at the Cockpit, Whitehall; and laſt night there was a grand Council, which ſat many hours.

We are well aſſured there is not the leaſt foundation for the idle reports ſpread lately of a rupture with France.

Within theſe few days the price of Canada bills have roſe in the city, ſaid to be owing to ſome intelligence lately received.

Yeſterday deſpatches of an intereſting nature were received from the Hon. Mr. Bull, Lieutenant Governour of South Carolina.

Dec. 24. By all our late advices from North America, we learn that Miniſters of State are not more fortunate there in pleaſing the people than they are in England, and yet it is certain that no man could exert himſelf more for the real proſperity and happineſs of a people than the late Miniſter did for that of our colonies, by opening their eyes, in order to ſee their true intereſt, and compelling them to a determination of becoming manufacturers, and for which every colony in gratitude ought to erect his ſtatue; and for this his ſignal ſervice done to our fellow ſubjects in America, we ought not to neglect rewarding him.

All the letters, petitions, memorials, &c. tranſmitted from the American colonies to the Miniſtry, are now printing, by high authority, in order to lay before an auguſt Aſſembly.

We hear that ſeveral of the colonies have directed their agents to preſent petitions for leave to export lumber to foreign markets, without being obliged to enter their cargoes in ſome part of Great Britain.

The laſt letters from Cadiz ſay that they are making great preparations both for the land and ſea ſervice.

It is reported that a naval commander on the American ſtation has been ſuperſeded, on account of his conduct relating to the ſtamp papers.

Dec. 25. We are told that a ſcheme is preſented to the Miniſtry to raiſe money in our colonies that will more than anſwer the intent of the ſtamp duty, and entirely with the conſent of the people. By this a plan of trade will be opened, which will enrich the colonies, and greatly benefit the mother country.

Saturday laſt two Poliſh Prieſts made a publick recantation of the errours of the Church of Rome, at the pariſh church of St. James's, Weſtminſter.

Our laſt letters from Bath are full of the progreſs of Methodiſm there; and inform us of a new Moravian chapel being lately opened in that city, under the direction of a Drummer and a Cobler.

They are very active now in carrying on the work of Black Friars bridge, the fourth arch of which to the north ſide of the centre one being now almoſt completely arched over.

Yeſterday his Serene Highneſs the Hereditary Prince of Brunſwick received deſpatches from Germany, ſaid to be of great importance.

It is ſaid that her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of Brunſwick will not remove to her new apartments in St. James's until after Twelfth day.

We are told the plate, pictures, furniture, &c. of his late Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland, are valued at 75,000 l. ſterling.

They write from Dunkirk that ſince the demolition of the jetties they have been obliged to employ machines to clear away the ſand banks daily forming upon the bar, otherwiſe the port and harbour thereof would ſoon be rendered acceſſible to none but fiſhing boats.

A quantity of ſilk cocoons, the produce of the French ſettlement at Long Canes, in South Carolina, is received from Charleſtown, to be laid before the Society of Arts for the encouragement of Agriculture in the American colonies.

Dec. 27. An extraordinary Council is ſummoned to meet at St. James's to-morrow, in conſequence of ſome recent advices received from the Britiſh colonies in America.

An eſtimate of the value of ſtamp papers lately deſtroyed by the populace in North America is preparing to be laid before an auguſt Aſſembly; the loſs is computed to exceed 40,000 l.

Conſiderable wagers are laid that a new Miniſtry will take place before the 20th of January next.

They write from Toulon that M. Bompart, Naval Commander, had juſt received an order from Court to equip a number of men of war and frigates for ſea, with the utmoſt expedition.

It is now ſaid Mr. Pitt will accept of a Peerage, and then take the lead in the Adminiſtration.

It is conjectured that the American Stamp Act will be ſuſpended for three years.

We hear, by a Gentleman juſt arrived from Paris, that ſince the late changes of our Adminiſtration, the French are ſo apprehenſive of Mr. Pitt's coming in that they work double tides at their ſhipping, and are as buſy in their military improvements and re-enforcements as if they expected immediate hoſtilities to commence upon that Gentleman's taking a ſhare in the Adminiſtration again.

It is now mentioned, in the moſt poſitive manner, that a great Commoner will ſpeedily accept of a place in the Government, without waiting for the concurrence of an illuſtrious relation, who has lately ſeemed pretty much to influence his reſolutions.

Several ſhips and ſloops of war, it is ſaid, will be ſoon fitted out, and ſent to the coaſt of America; but their orders, or upon what enterpriſe, is not yet made known. The report is that troops will be ſent over with them, to enforce the laws of the Britiſh ſenate.

Yeſterday his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, the Prince of Brunſwick, and the Earl of Albemarle, were created, at St. James's, Knights of the Moſt Noble Order of the Garter, with the uſual ceremonies.

His Majeſty has been pleaſed to order his annual bounty of 3000 l. to be diſtributed among the poor decayed houſekeepers of London and Weſtminſter.

We are informed that a perfect good underſtanding continues to ſubſiſt berween our Court and that of France; the latter having complied with ſome demands, and promiſed a ſpeedy compliance with others.

We hear that the colony agents intend to make application to Parliament for an act for the relief of inſolvent debtors in America, to which it is ſaid a compulſive clauſe will be deſired to be inſerted.

It is ſaid that ſome very agreeable news was received at the India Houſe laſt Tueſday by the way of Holland.

It is confidently ſaid that Mr. Wilkes will ſhortly be recalled to his native country, and that letters were deſpatched for that purpoſe on Saturday night laſt.

Yeſterday the Right Hon. Lord George Sackville was re-elected Member of the Cinque Port of Hythe, in Kent, without oppoſition.

It is reported that the Right Hon. Lord George Sackville will ſoon be reſtored to a conſiderable military employment.

We hear a conſiderable number of gold and ſilver medals are intended to be ſtruck, in memory of his late Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland.

Letters from Paris adviſe that Canada bills had lately riſen there ten per cent. and a report prevailed that they were ſpeedily to be converted into actions in the French funds, at par, and to carry a ſettled intereſt.

An epidemical diſtemper has broke out among the Negroes on the Gold Coaſt, which at preſent greatly impedes the ſlave trade.

It is ſaid that Captain Glaſs, who was cruelly murdered on board the Sandwich, was the ſon of the Rev. Mr. Glaſs, who was chief of a modern claſs of ſectaries in Scotland, known by the name of Glaſſites.

Dec. 30. Yeſterday his Majeſty was pleaſed to confer the dignity of a Baronet of Great Britain on the Hon. Samuel Corniſh, Eſq; Vice Admiral of the Blue.

The ſame day General Draper was inveſted with the order of Knight of the Bath, with the uſual ceremonies.

Letters from Hamburg, of the 20th inſtant, aſſert that they had advice from Copenhagen that the King of Denmark was dangerouſly ill. One of the morning papers ſays he is dead.

It is whiſpered that an illuſtrious young Lady, of the firſt rank, will be eſpouſed to a Prince of the Royal Houſe of Brandenburg.

It is now given out that the Great Commoner will not accept of any place, or act in the Adminiſtration, on account of his diſlike to a great perſon lately taken into favour for his ſuperiour abilities.

Yeſterday, at half an hour paſt 3 o'clock in the afternoon, died of a complication of diſorders, in Leiceſter Fields, his Royal Highneſs Prince Frederick William, his Majeſty's youngeſt brother, in the 15th year of his age, being born May 24, 1750. At 11 o'clock in the morning notice was ſent to St. James's that, on account of his Royal Highneſs's being very dangerouſly ill, there would be no Court nor drawing room.

This day the body of his Royal Highneſs was to be opened by ſeveral Gentlemen of the Faculty, to inſpect into the cauſe of his death.

A ſtop is put to all publick diverſions, on account of the death of the Prince.

This morning a great number of the Nobility, foreign Miniſters, &c. waited on their Majeſties at the Queen's palace, with compliments of condolence on the death of his Royal Highneſs Prince Frederick William; as alſo on her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Dowager of Wales, at Charleton Houſe, on the melancholy occaſion.

By ſome private letter received by the laſt mail, we are informed that the King of Pruſſia is very ill of a dropſy at his palace at Berlin.

The Duke of Saxe Gotha is alſo ſaid to be very ill.

WILLIAMSBURG: Printed by *ALEX. PURDIE*, and COMPANY, at the POST-OFFICE; by whom Perſons may be ſupplied with this PAPER. ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate Length are inſerted for Three Shillings the firſt Week, and Two Shillings each Week after.